Amount Released by Nationalised Banks

168. SHRIMATI ANANDIBEN JETHABHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the total amount released by the banks to the agriculturists of Gujarat State during 1993-94, 1994-95 and so far in 1995-96 above period;

(b) what is the percentage of loan granted to agriculturists of the State in comparison to the national figure in respect of the above years; and

(c) how many loan applications were received from the agriculturists for the release of loan during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and to the extent available will be laid on the Table of the House.

Amount disbursed by Banks under DRI

169. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of FINANCE be pleased to state:

(a) what is the percentage of amount disbursed by public sector banks (Nationalised Banks) and Scheduled Banks under DRI scheme (differential rate of interest) during the year 1994-95 against the target; and

(b) if the target could not be achieved, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY): (a) Under the Differential Rate of Interest (DRI) Scheme, banks are required to lend minimum of one per cent of their aggregate advances as at the end of the previous year. The percentage of DRI advances to the total advances of the previous year for all Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks and Public Sector Banks for the years ended March, 1991, March, 1992 and March, 1993 (latest available) are as under:

Years ended March	Percentage of DRI advances to total advances of the previous year	
	All Indian Scheduled Commercial Banks	Public Sector Banks
1991	0.56	0.69
1992	0.55	0.69
1993	0.51 (Latest available)	0.63

(b) The Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has reported that the main reasons for not achieving the target of 1% of the aggregate advances as at the end of the previous year by the banks are as under:

(i) With the introduction of many poverty alleviation programmes by the Government, borrowers have been preferring subsidy linked programmes rather than concessionary rate or 4% per annum.

(ii) The amount of loan available under the programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP), the Scheme for providing self Employment to the Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY) (since Merged with the PMRY with effect from 1st April, 1994), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) was much more than what is available under the DRI Scheme (i.e. Rs. 6,500/- maximum).